

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 168

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—Our Boys.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BRYAN'S MINSTRELS.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—MORSE'S AND FINCHES.  
HIVELY HALL—The Photograph.  
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW PRIZE.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CALIBURATED CASE.  
TONY PASTORIS—Variety.  
HIVELY HALL—Variety.  
CHICKERING HALL—The Stage as it is.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of the subscriber during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy, or cloudy with light rains. Tomorrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with showers.

THE WHEAT CROP this year is reported to be larger than ever before. Things ought soon to begin to mend.

THE PHONOGRAPH has made its appearance as a temperance orator. It will probably take the stump this fall.

THE INDIAN NEWS this morning is not of a very encouraging character. Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon are in a ferment, and a general insurrection of the tribes is almost certain. General Howard is moving toward Stein's Mountain where the Indians are gathering.

VALLEY FORGE is inseparably associated with the story of the Revolution. When Washington with his heroic army was encamped there a hundred years ago it was the darkest hour in the long struggle. The sufferings endured that winter and spring by the patriots have scarcely a parallel in history. There was no money; the supplies were short, the clothing insufficient. Next Wednesday the tale will be retold to the present generation amid scenes and surroundings in striking contrast with the gloom and despondency of a century ago.

FOR THE FIRST TIME this season the watering place hotel proprietor, who for the past month has been asking the sea waves about the guests that came not, yesterday made comparatively happy. The Sunday excursion business was really good. Central Park and all the little parks were crowded, steamboats with hundreds and thousands on board shot out from scores of docks and innumerable trains rumbled out of gloomy depots on their way to the woods and fields fragrant with the breath of June. Fortunately there were no accidents.

MR. STURGEON, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the national party, in the interview elsewhere printed probably overestimates the strength of his organization, but there can be little doubt that it will pull this fall sufficient votes to upset the calculations of some of the politicians. He expects to carry Maine certain, and this State outside the city. In Indiana and Michigan the nationals are represented as being very strong, and Pennsylvania is thoroughly organized. They have no sympathy with Communism. All their battles will be fought at the ballot box.

IT WILL BE SEEN from the figures published elsewhere that the girls in our highest public school—the Normal College—have this year made a very creditable showing. It was scarcely to be expected that many of these scholars should fail in the final examination, but it is gratifying to learn that so many of them have taken a high place. Of great value, also, as a test of the efficiency of the course of studies in the grammar schools is the list of successful candidates among the girls for places in the Normal College. The boys are not much ahead in their examinations for collegiate educations at the public expense.

THE SERMONS yesterday were for the most part on topics upon which it is difficult to say anything new. In the Church year the day was what is known as Trinity Sunday, and it of course gave the keynote of the discourses, at least among the orthodox clergymen. Bishop Seymour, the new Episcopal Bishop of Springfield, discoursed ably and eloquently upon the great mystery of the Trinity God; the Rev. Mr. Abbott pointed out His omnipotence; Dr. McCosh enlarged upon the necessity of acknowledging Him in all that we do; Dr. Armistead dwelt upon His promises to mankind, and Father Kane showed how we may attain to a knowledge of Him. Death was the theme of Mr. Beecher; the promises of youth of the materialistic Mr. Frothingham, and Dr. Newman explained all about idolatry in India.

THE WEATHER.—The depression made rapid progress eastward during yesterday, and is now central over the eastern lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure has fallen steadily in the Middle Atlantic and New England States during the past twenty-four hours, and is now below the mean. Rains continue in the lake districts, attended in some sections by thunder and lightning. Another low area is moving over Texas and the Western Gulf, attended by rains and brisk winds. The temperature has fallen in the lake region and Mississippi Valley. It has risen generally in the Middle Atlantic districts; elsewhere it has been variable. Winds continue brisk in the lake region and Middle Atlantic coast, they are from brisk to strong in the Far West, and in the other districts from light to brisk. Indications point to the development of steep gradients and strong winds on our coast during the next few days. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and partly cloudy, or cloudy with light rains. Tomorrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with showers.

## Financial Legislation of Congress—Its Practical Effect.

The close of the session is so near that we know the full result of the financial legislation and agitation which have been kept up without much intermission since Congress assembled in mid-autumn. The Western charlatans and fanatics have done their worst, and the mischief perpetrated is less than the country had reason to fear. The Resumption law, though threatened, has not been repealed; the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver on private account has been defeated; the wild schemes for suppressing the bank note circulation and making the whole paper currency consist of greenbacks has not had support enough in either house to render it dangerous. These are points for congratulation. On the other hand, a silver bill has been passed which, while giving the profits of coinage to the Treasury, makes the silver dollar an unrestricted legal tender; the gradual curtailment of the greenbacks down to the limit of three hundred million dollars has been arrested; the payment of the interest on the public debt in gold has been rendered impossible beyond a brief period. The bill passed last week authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive greenbacks in payment of the four per cent bonds and for duties on imports after October 1 is a rather helpful than hurtful. It is a partial antedating of the resumption fixed for the 1st of January, 1879. If we are to have successful resumption at that date it will thereafter make no practical difference to the government whether it collects its revenue in its own notes or in coin, or which of these it receives in further sales of bonds. If resumption is genuine one of these will be just as good as the other, and it will be of no consequence in which of the two any public or any private debt is paid. If the silver bill had not introduced confusion and uncertainty there would be absolute indifference between payments in coin and in redeemable paper, because if anybody who preferred gold was paid in greenbacks he could at once present the greenbacks for redemption and procure the gold which he wanted.

But the Silver act destroys this intelligible simplicity, and "casts ominous conjecture" on the practical operation of the Resumption law. Let us try to hope for the best. We are aware that there are two sides to this question, and that plausible arguments can be adduced in support of either. But it seems to us that the financial Cassandras who predict that the Silver act will make resumption a sham and a failure, on the ground that it will be merely resumption in silver, evince a singular lack of discrimination. Their arguments would be perfectly sound if the legal tender notes were to be redeemed in silver bullion instead of silver coin. Silver bullion is indeed worth only its market value; but if you reason on the false assumption that the coined metal must necessarily be at par with the same amount of silver bullion you will go astray.

In order to form a correct judgment on this subject we must keep equally clear of the delusions of the Western fanatics and the crochets of bigoted bullionists. The bullionists are quite right in maintaining that money ought, as far as is practicable, to represent the market value of the unmined metal, of which it is composed. But they are wrong in supposing and arguing that the commercial price of the metal measures the value of the coined money. In England, which is the model gold country, there are £19,000,000 silver coin in circulation at constant par with the same amount of gold coin, although the bullion of which it is composed is worth ten per cent less than the same amount of gold bullion. This is a considerably larger amount of silver coin than we shall have on the 1st of January, and there is no reason why we cannot maintain at par as large an amount as England nor why England could not maintain at par a larger amount than she has in circulation. The value of money depends more on the laws which make it a tender than on the material of which it is composed.

For several months our greenback currency, though irredeemable, has been nearly at par with gold bullion, and nine per cent more valuable than silver bullion. If its amount were diminished twenty or thirty millions it would be fully at par with gold, even without any provision for its redemption, and yet the material of which it is made is worth nothing. Now, if the government can take paper, whose commercial value as mere paper is destroyed by passing it through a printing press, and make three hundred millions of it equal to gold in virtue of its legal tender quality, what impossibility is there in putting a considerable quantity of the standard silver dollars at par by the same method? The greenback dollars derive their whole value from an act of Congress. If an act of Congress can make small oblong pieces of paper, properly restricted in amount, equal in value to gold dollars why may it not successfully do the same thing for metallic pieces containing 412½ grains of silver? In the one case the whole value of one hundred cents is conferred by act of Congress; in the other case a tiny cent of the value is intrinsic and only the other ten cents is conferred by legal tender legislation. It will puzzle anybody to tell why Congress cannot as easily add ten per cent to the value of a piece of stamped silver coin as one hundred per cent to a piece of printed paper. If it prints too much paper the paper cannot be maintained at par; if it stamps too much silver the silver cannot be maintained at par; but within limits fixed by prudent legislation the value of the money is independent of the value of the unstamped or unprinted material. Up to the 1st of January, and for some time after, there is no reason why the silver dollars, at the present rate of coinage, may not be at par with gold. The simple fact that they are a full legal tender must always keep them equal to greenbacks. A deception is practised on the unthinking part of the public when the price of greenbacks is paraded as nine per cent higher than the price of silver. This is true only when the greenbacks are compared with silver bullion; as compared

with silver coin there neither is nor can be any difference until both are issued in excess. But in whatever excess issued the silver dollars can never depreciate below the commercial value of the silver they contain, whereas the greenbacks might be issued in such quantities as to be worth no more than the old continental money. If greenbacks shall be at par next January the silver dollars will also be at par, no matter what may be the price of silver bullion. If they should afterward depreciate below gold they will remain at par with each other until they fall to the bullion price of silver, where the silver dollars will remain stationary; but the greenbacks, if excessive in amount, may go on depreciating.

The bill passed last week, which ends the financial legislation of the session, is favorable to resumption. In the natural course of things it will equalize gold and greenbacks on the 1st of October. The value of greenbacks could be enhanced by two methods. The preferable method was to have reduced their amount to three hundred millions, as contemplated in the original Resumption act. They would have been at par before this limit was reached. The other method of appreciating the greenbacks is by enlarging their field as a monetary appliance. When greenbacks will pay duties and are taken for loans the new uses will diminish the disparity between their amount and their functions and thereby enhance their value. Being within one per cent of par already the new uses will wipe out the little remnant of the gold premium. It is said that when greenbacks are received at the custom houses no gold will be paid for duties. Who knows that? When a gold certificate for a thousand dollars and a thousand dollars in greenbacks come to have precisely the same value, what difference will it make to a merchant whether he pays the certificate or the greenbacks? Or what difference will it make to the Treasury which it receives? Or what difference will it make to the bondholder in which of the two his interest is paid? We incline to take a hopeful view of the situation and to congratulate the country that Congress did so much less mischief than the Western fanatics contemplated.

## What the Syllabus Really Is.

We publish to-day the fifth letter of our correspondent "A Roman Prelate." It treats of the Syllabus, which has formed the subject of so much discussion, not only among Catholics, but among the enemies of their Church. Our correspondent examines the question as to how far the Church, and necessarily Leo XIII., is bound by the Syllabus. He has shown in a preceding letter that encyclicals are not general laws of the Church, seeing that so far from being addressed directly to all Christians they are merely simple circulars addressed to the bishops, and consequently incapable of receiving the authentic promulgation without which no law can come into existence. But this at least can be said of encyclicals—that they are published in the official journal of the Holy See, and it cannot be contested that they are acts of the Pope. The Syllabus is of far less value than an encyclical, in a binding sense, upon the consciences of Catholics. Its authors never had the courage to insert it in the official journal of Rome. It has neither preamble nor conclusion, and bears no signature. It is not an act of the Pope. It has no official character and no doctrinal value. Our correspondent quotes the opinions of the most eminent of the existing authorities of the Church as confirming this appreciation of the Syllabus, and among them that of Dr. Newman will not carry small weight. How can the Syllabus be the rule of Catholic faith when it is certain that this document was not intended for publicity and was only published through an indiscretion?

The reforms indispensable in the Church will form the subject of our correspondent's next letter. The manner of electing the Pope will be the first of the reforms considered. For a period of a thousand years the cardinals did not enjoy the exclusive privilege of the election. Seeing the great extension that the Catholic religion has taken in the five divisions of the globe can it be said that the Italian cardinals represent the universal sentiments of the Catholic world? Joseph le Maistre admits the value of the representative system in the Church, and which it must not be forgotten was observed in many of its general councils, and more especially in that of Ephesus. The bishops of every province (there were 150) deputed one of their body to participate in the election of the popes. They constituted the most illustrious electoral body that has ever been known in history, and the conclave as thus organized represented really the universal sentiments and opinions of the Catholic world. On this point it may be mentioned incidentally that at the last conclave the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the first Cardinal accorded to the New World, did not arrive in time to take part in the election of Leo XIII. He went to Rome with all speed, but the election was over before he had entered Italy.

## Public Health and Peppermint Candy.

With some of the sources of danger to the lives and the comfort of the people the President of the Board of Health is thoroughly acquainted. He seems to know all about peppermint candy and the deleterious substances used in the fabrication of that alluring and seductive peril. Like the great Third Avenue vander of Ottawa beer who did not know much about fever but was "death on its heels," so this professor, who is exceedingly mild on the subject of those atrocious stenchers that from time to time half suffocate all the uptown residents, is as strong as Samson on the subject of peppermint candy. He knows all about the poisons in candies and regards with contempt the apprehensions that some foolish people have in regard to this peril that besets juvenile humanity with a sweet tooth. His contempt for this peril indicates in a masterly and effective way his thorough comprehension of the subject, his familiarity with all its aspects; and we call especial attention to this because we rejoice to have discovered that there is one topic somewhat connected with his functions that the President of the Board of Health knows all about.

## The Romance of Crime—Circumstantial Evidence.

Our Paris correspondent tells a curious story that is now among the excitements of Paris. It is only the story of a murder, a frail woman strangled in her apartment and robbed. A mere murder of this kind is unfortunately so common a thing in Paris, and indeed in all large cities, that it is hardly worthy of attention. But this narrative promises to be a remarkable illustration of the whims of evidence. A woman is found dead. She has been strangled. Her purse has vanished and all her money is gone. There must have been a motive for the crime. Was it money, or revenge, or both? It could hardly have been money, as if a person wished to murder for money he would seek a better victim than a poor street walker who made bonnet frames for a living. In searching the apartment letters are found from a lover, and with these letters photographs. The police, guided by the photographs, soon find the lover, who proves to be a supernumerary in a theatre. The lover admits all that is said about his relations with the deceased. He denies having murdered her. He merely loved her until he found some one else and then courted some one else. He admitted having written letters threatening to expose his old love if she did not send him money. This is, of course, a bad business; but we presume our supernumerary was not in possession of a large income, and as the new love had to be supported there was no better way than to tax the old one. This he did. But on coming into possession of the correspondence the police concluded to look him up and inquire further. Perhaps they thought, and justly, that a man who would write such letters had no better place than jail on general principles.

The policeman observed, however, that the lover had a pair of new shoes. This was not an astounding fact in itself, but it seems that the poor woman had been strangled with a shoestring. Her murderer had quietly taken the string out of his shoe, and, having knocked the woman down, tied the string around her neck and held it there until she died. Since the lover had new shoes it was important to find the old ones. They were found, and now the problem is, Does the shoestring which strangled the unfortunate woman belong to the old shoes? Upon this question will depend the life of the amorous, rascally supernumerary. If it could be proved that the shoestring fitted the old shoes the evidence would be conclusive to an American jury. In France, however, juries shrink more and more from the death penalty. When this sentimentalism as to capital punishment prevails a jury becomes critical about circumstantial evidence, and is apt to find a doubt. Our correspondent tells us that the police have their doubts about the shoestring and the shoes; that the string which murdered the woman is different from the one found in her lover's shoe.

The fact that the life of a man should depend upon a shoestring is only another of the romances that are constantly appearing in the history of crime. When a man commits a murder deliberately he takes pains to open every channel of escape, but in most cases what happens is what no one expected would happen. The one thing that Wilkes Booth never calculated upon was that he should break his leg when he jumped on the stage after shooting Lincoln, but that was the one thing which did happen and which led to his capture. No matter how carefully a crime is planned there is always some trifling forgotten which betrays the whole plot. The Greeks recognized this in the avenging Nemesis, and Christians see in it the interposition of a higher power—the supreme power of justice. But in whatever way we regard it—whether as the direct act of an avenging God or the doctrine of chance—to it we owe so many romances in the history of crime. The story that comes from Paris promises to be one of the most interesting of them all.

## The Berlin Congress.

For all possible difficulties in the Congress Prince Bismarck has, it appears, a satisfactory remedy. Andrássy has a plan that is said to gain favor. Bessarabia is to be restored to Russia whether Rumania likes it or not, and Bulgaria is to be limited as much as Austria desires, while Armenia is to be allied with a less free hand than Russia originally intended. England is at present playing big brother to Greece and is anxious to have her seated at the Congress table. Rumania, Servia and Montenegro are also clamoring to be let in, but that any of these small fry will have any effect upon the deliberations is extremely unlikely. To-day's meeting of the august body will determine how sound the belief is in Bismarck's power to force the discordant elements to a harmonious result.

## Insanity and Excess.

The deeply significant statistics given elsewhere showing the steady increase of insanity among our population are meat for the most thoughtful who consider the relations of modern society. From these must be drawn the inevitable inference that the sharp attrition of modern life, the higher and higher pressure at which the human machine is driven, tends to wear out the mental before the other vital functions. Much of our progress is in the direction of sparing the exertion of the body, but at every new step fresh demands are made upon the mind. Business becomes more complex and more interdependent, and with this complexity unexpected and unforeseeable reverses are brought which tax the mental balance as much as the balance at the banker's. Alcoholic stimulants, not taken for the mere or less of pleasurable exhilaration that they give, but as fuel for the wearied brain in its terrible race, play their part in hastening mental decay. Other excesses assist. Self-denial loses its raison d'être in an age ignorantly materialistic. The conservation of all forces by their regular expenditure, paradoxical as it may seem, is true materialism applied to life. To live one must expend force, but expenditure may become so prodigal that natural recuperation is impossible, and the path is downward all the way. That in-

sanity is sweeping in rich and poor alike shows how the strain of modern life tells all along the social line. A life of excess in one generation may not produce its lunatic until the next generation. When the immense and complex causes of this terrible disease are considered the prospect of relief seems almost hopeless. Yet from the causes only can the cure be indicated. Whatever tends to render bodies healthier will tend to decrease the percentage of insanity. That is the broad ground. The rich have the remedy in their own hands, but for the poor all that can be done must be done by their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Let them be less lived in the cities; let the baneful be less within their reach; and the profitable be made more attractive for them. They must in many instances be helped in their own despite.

## Our Socials.

Mr. Noyes, the Minister of the United States resident at Paris, has come home, because he is to be called upon to tell what he knows of those shameful transactions in Louisiana of which Anderson was the hero. Perhaps there will be some curiosity in France on this subject, for though Mr. Noyes may not be much missed from Paris his departure cannot have passed altogether unnoticed, and though an explanation, if made, may not be altogether comprehended, at least it will be understood that the voyage is with regard to charges of fraud, chicanery, dishonesty, in the performance of public duty. Of course, we don't care what they think about us over there. Everybody knows that we are the great American people—the only honest, free, virtuous and upright people on the earth—and that we don't care a button what opinions other nations have of us. And yet—yet! It is unfortunate that these international expositions came at such inconvenient seasons. Just when they had the last one, that great show at Vienna, our character for honesty was the least satisfactory of our exhibits. There were very unpleasant transactions in our agency there that were shown up for foreign criticism. And when the whole world came to see us at Philadelphia very unsatisfactory exposures of Cabinet history were still fresh enough to be poignant. And now a third exposition comes, and the Minister from France has to return home to help unravel the great tangle of corrupt and villainous practices. But we must not be discouraged. There may some time in the future be a great exposition on hand in a year when we shall be without some public scandal of this sort.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the HERALD HOUSE in Paris on Saturday:—  
E. W. Fuller, Philadelphia.  
H. C. Lammont, Philadelphia.  
C. E. Thompson, Washington.  
A. Leva, Alabama, Grand Hotel.  
Herbert K. Adams, Philadelphia.  
L. Mayor, Alabama, Grand Hotel.  
H. S. Waring, United States Navy.  
W. Meyer, New York, Grand Hotel.  
R. Eichhorn, Alabama, Grand Hotel.  
W. Pettit, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
S. A. Smith, Brooklyn, Hotel de la Paix.  
D. K. Parker, Iowa, Hotel d'Angleterre.  
J. A. Fox, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
W. H. Bishop, New York, Victoria Hotel.  
J. H. Patterson, New York, Grand Hotel.  
A. Bloom, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
W. B. Collins, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
F. Titman, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
G. F. Babitt, Boston, Hotel d'Angleterre.  
T. F. Rowland, New York, Hotel Chatham.  
A. H. Reed, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
Richard Sidenberg, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
James Low, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
W. Rozell, New York, No. 3 Rue Monigny.  
J. W. Miller, Ohio, Hotel des Deux Mondes.  
Eugene Lewis, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
Charles Vogt, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
D. H. Bailey and family, No. 3 Rue Monigny.  
D. C. Clark, Baltimore, No. 29 Rue de Moncey.  
E. A. Hayner, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
K. J. Overton, Brooklyn, Hotel de la Paix.  
W. T. Tauben, New York, Hotel des Etrangers.  
W. S. Mills, Pittsburgh, Hotel des Deux Mondes.  
W. S. Perry, Washington, Hotel de la Paix.  
W. Clarke, New York State, Hotel de la Paix.  
F. J. Smith, Connecticut, No. 7 Rue Monigny.  
Gilbert Manger, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
Henry Mariotte, New York, No. 29 Rue Moncey.  
Henry W. Burard, Brooklyn, Hotel Castiglione.  
Simon Schuler and wife, New York, Hotel Suisse.  
A. L. Lee and wife, New York, Continental Hotel.  
B. P. Rittenberg, New York, Hotel de Normandie.  
E. Barbour and wife, Chicago, Hotel de la Paix.  
J. H. Rietten, Washington, No. 2 Rue Moncey.  
D. A. Smith, Brooklyn, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
Arthur B. Ryan, South Carolina, Continental Hotel.  
N. C. Haddock, New York State, Hotel de la Paix.  
Hugo R. Knutson and wife, New York, Hotel Suisse.  
A. Sanford and family, New York, No. 4 Rue de la Paix.  
James Shoreline, New York, No. 178 Rue de Temple.  
Henry Harbit and wife, New York, Hotel de la Paix.  
F. P. Reister, Brooklyn, No. 7 Rue de la Bienville.  
B. H. Day and wife, Vermont, No. 20 Avenue d'Esting.  
C. B. Richard and family, New York, Splendid Hotel.  
W. K. Ryan and family, South Carolina, Continental Hotel.  
T. Adams, Brooklyn, Hotel du Chemin de fer du Nord.  
George W. Egan, Philadelphia, Hotel du Nord.  
J. A. Bornemy, Philadelphia, Hotel du Nord.  
J. W. Wilson and family, Brooklyn, Hotel de la Paix.  
J. W. Gesswein, New York, No. 27 Parais Poissoniere.  
Charles Kenard, New York, No. 20 Rue St. Petersbourg.  
Rudolph Aronson, New York, Hotel de Nice et Paris.  
W. T. Moore and family, New York, Continental Hotel.  
Samuel Leczekusky, New York, No. 44 Rue Lafayette.  
Jannus Demorest and wife, New York, No. 5 Rue de la Paix.  
Lewis Morris, Brooklyn, No. 7 Rue de la Bienville.  
C. D. Moulton and wife, Brooklyn, No. 41 Rue de la Paix.  
J. H. Badelke, Ohio, Hotel de Londres et New York.  
R. V. A. G. Martyn and wife, Chicago, Hotel d'Angleterre.  
O. to Magnus, Brooklyn, No. 29 Passage des Petites Ecuries.  
George Andrews and wife, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.  
E. A. Lynde, New York, Hotel de la Grande Bretagne.  
Mrs. W. Scott and daughter, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.  
John L. Bayne and wife, Connecticut, No. 29 Rue de Moncey.  
Theodore Hyatt, New York, No. 7 Rue de la Bienville.  
D. W. Cranberry, New York, No. 35 Boulevard de Strasbourg.  
D. A. Nelson, United States Army, and wife, No. 4 Rue de la Paix.

Miss M. Patterson, New Jersey, No. 7 Rue de la Bienville.  
W. H. R. Tucker and family, North Carolina, Continental Hotel.  
W. Jowles, wife and Miss K. P. Bowles, Tennessee, Hotel de la Paix.  
G. W. Comstock and wife, New York, No. 7 Rue de la Bienville.  
C. De Thomsen and family, New York, No. 55 Rue Neuve Mathurins.  
Mrs. Oliver Harriman and daughter, New York, Hotel de la Paix.

It does appear as if Mr. H. Noyes were trying to light both sides of a matter at once.  
The *Truth* says that Mr. Stephens is all backbone. He must have been a very strong man.  
A critic says that Fernando Wood talks mathematically. You probably mean in figures of speech.  
Count Brunetti, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.  
Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabe, Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albermarle Hotel.

The government steamer *Druid*, with the Governor General of Canada and the Countess of Dufferin on board, arrived at Quebec from Gaspé yesterday.  
General Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France, arrived from Europe in the steamship *City of Richmond* yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mary Walker asserts that the *Venus de Medici* never wore corsets.—*Just Post*. Of course not. She didn't wear anything; her wardrobe was torn.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Francis Murphy closed an eight days' temperance campaign at Worcester, Mass., last night. He has spoken to great audiences, and 2,354 persons have signed the pledge.

Colonel A. B. Caldwell, founder of the Order of Foresters, of New York, was received by brethren at London, Ont., Saturday night, and presented with an address of welcome and a gold-headed cane.

London World.—Meeting Nelson at the Hungarian Tavern at the Exhibition the other day, listening to the Taganrog, and drinking, I learned that she was taking holiday, having declined all engagements in England and abroad, even refusing to sing in Paris. "For when I sing," she said, "I can do nothing else, and cannot venture on singing for fear of cold and sore throat; and so I know nothing of either England or France, though I am so often there."  
Dr. Monismous is in Italy completing his historical and archaeological investigations. He was the Hon. of the day at Ancona last week, and quite a crowd of people followed the illustrious German to the Cathedral and the Palazzo Milani. After a short stay at Bologna the Doctor, who has been busy in Italy since March last, will return to Berlin. He will go back with much material for his discovery as will afford material for several volumes.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

George Holland, in the "Crushed Tragedian," is said to look like George Augustus Sala.  
Edwin Booth is announced to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in November.  
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be produced by Jarrett & Palmer in London on the 21st of September.

"Hurricane," a new play by Bronson Howard, is to be produced at the Park Theatre next season.  
Miss Grater, the new prima donna, has been recently winning fresh laurels at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Miss Reeves, the talented tenor, is said to be as fresh and blooming as ever. He sang in Liverpool three weeks ago.

Mrs. Edwin Adams, Miss Maggie Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Frazer are occupying their summer places at Long Branch.  
"Diplomacy" is to be produced in San Francisco, with Messrs. H. J. Montague and Samuel W. Piercy in the leading parts.

Herman Linde, the Shakespearean reader, will play Othello and other characters next season under the management of Mr. Strakosch.  
An opera, by Mr. John Old, the libretto by Mr. Edward Oxenford, entitled "Horne, the Hunter," will shortly be issued in London.

It is said that English audiences prefer dialogue and are quicker to discover its local points than Americans, who rather enjoy the excitement of action.

Miss Maude Granger has been engaged as the leading lady for the next season at the Standard Theatre. Mr. D. W. Waller will be the stage manager.

A London paper gravely informs us that in America the name for a force is a ridiculous, a tubular has become a chronic and a dancer an air wrestler.  
One of the late theatrical novelties in England is a protean performance in a palace car while travelling. The same thing was attempted in this country a few months ago, but resulted unsuccessfully.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson, manager of the London Theatre, is to be the recipient of a testimonial benefit that has been tendered to him by a number of our public men, and has selected the afternoon of June 25 and the Academy of Music as the time and place.

Miss Emma C. Thursty is highly complimented by the London press. She made her debut at the concert of the Philharmonic Society and was immediately engaged to sing again at Henry Leslie's concert, London, on the 22d at the Crystal Palace concert and on the 24th at Oxford.

Mario Rose will be prima donna assoluta of Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera Company during the coming season. She will appear in the "Huguenots," "Aida," "Trovatore," "Ballo in Maschera" and "Ruy Blas," but it is doubtful whether "Paul et Virginie" will be produced, owing to its failure in London.

## SACRED CONCERT.

The concert given last night in St. Agnes' Church was exceedingly successful in point of attendance as well as the selection of a programme. A very acceptable array of artists lent their services on the occasion. Professor A. J. Davis performed the overture to the first part. Signora Gemma Donati and F. Guidotti sang with excellent effect "Frisco's" duo, "Di qua sono—Le grino!" Mr. Jacob Graff gave the tenor solo, "Il Mio Tesoro," from Mozart; Miss Lotta Thompson gave Gounod's aria (solo soprano), "There is a green hill far away; Signora Donati and Mr. J. Graff sang Verdi's duo, "Aida," and the opening part of the entertainment concluded with the solo soprano "Ave Maria," sung in excellent taste by Signora Donati. Dr. J. A. Davis, in the evening, gave a performance of seven pieces, by nearly the same artists as those who appeared in the first part. Mr. C. Frisling sang with Miss Thompson in the duo "A Night in Venice," from Leoncini, and Signor Romiti more than pleased the audience with the bass solo "Conte-tati," from Verdi.

## RAPID TRANSIT.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC DISAPPOINTED AT THE FAILURE OF THE METROPOLITAN ROAD TO RUN TRAINS YESTERDAY.

No trains were run on the Metropolitan Elevated Road yesterday, and there was a great deal of grumbling in consequence on the part of the travelling public. Of course the horse car companies were not among the fault finders, nor was the New York Elevated Railroad Company, whose trains were patronized from morning till evening by thousands. The cause assigned for the non-running of trains on the elevated road on the Sunday previous was that the employees had been so overworked during the week that they were absolutely exhausted, and that they were unable to run the trains. The same reason, the officials claimed, held good for yesterday, but inquiry at the company's office failed to elicit anything like a promise that the trains were to be run at all on Sunday. One of the officials stated that he did not know whether it was the intention of the company to run Sunday trains, and after finally stating that he knew very little about the matter, he was asked to know why he should be so much bothered by it if the public demands were to be justly taken running on Sunday before they made a test of the thing. He was unable to state.

It was asserted last evening by a gentleman who claimed to know of what he was talking, that the cause of the failure to run Sunday trains might possibly be due to the contract made by the road with the engineers, which was to run a given number of trains per hour a certain number of miles per day. He stated that he had heard that the engineers and firemen wanted extra pay for running the trains on Sunday, and that the unwillingness of the company to grant this alleged demand might account for the situation of affairs yesterday, which was the cause of the non-running of the trains. He stated that during the day made the faultfinding of the public all the more general, as hundreds of persons residing down town, and who were unable to connect with the road, and who desired to visit the Park, had either to take the cars or the New York Elevated Road, which was already overcrowded with the patronage of the regular travellers.